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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/040,384	01/09/2002	Andrew Thomas Daly	A01174A	2092
21898	7590	07/15/2004	EXAMINER	
ROHM AND HAAS COMPANY PATENT DEPARTMENT 100 INDEPENDENCE MALL WEST PHILADELPHIA, PA 19106-2399			BISSETT, MELANIE D	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			1711	

DATE MAILED: 07/15/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b>	<b>Applicant(s)</b>
	10/040,384 Examiner Melanie D. Bissett	DALY ET AL. Art Unit 1711

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

#### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 03 May 2004.
- 2a) This action is FINAL.                    2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-10 is/are pending in the application.
  - 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-10 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
  - a) All    b) Some \* c) None of:
    1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
    2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
    3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)                     |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)                                   | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____  |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
|  | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____                                    |

1. The rejections based on 35 USC 103 have been maintained.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

2. The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.
3. Claims 1-6 and 8-9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kranig et al. in view of Jurgetz et al.
4. From a prior Office action:

Kranig discloses powder coatings comprising (A) an epoxide group-containing resin, (B) a carboxyl group-containing resin, (C) an optional ethylenically unsaturated compound, and (D) 0.1-3.0% by weight of a free-radical initiator (abstract). Preferred resins for component (A) comprise epoxide group-containing polyacrylate resins made from glycidyl acrylic monomers (col. 2 lines 1-35). Examples show component (A) comprising ~21% by weight of glycidyl methacrylate, although the reference also encompasses 100% glycidyl methacrylate.

The reference teaches number average molecular weights of 1,000-15,000 for component (A) (col. 2 lines 53-62). Although weight average molecular weight values are not given, it is the examiner's position that the resins having the cited number average molecular weights would encompass the claimed weight average molecular weights. For example, the cited resin having a  $M_n$  value of 15,000 would have a higher value for  $M_w$ . Since the applicant claims  $M_w$  as high as 200,000 (~13 $\times$  a value of 15,000), it is the examiner's position that the  $M_w$  of the resin would most certainly fall into the applicant's claimed range.

Kranig also teaches that the carboxyl group-containing resins (B) are preferably polyester resins having 0-10 (most preferably 0-5) ethylenically unsaturated double bonds per molecule (col. 3 lines 11-41). The reference also prefers a number average molecular weight of (B) of 300-5000, particularly preferably 500-1700 (col. 3 lines 62-67). Assuming an ethylenic double bond molecular weight of ~30g/mol, a material having 1 double bond per molecule would preferably contain ~1.8-6.0% by weight of double bonds (based on preferred  $M_n$ ). Higher numbers of double bonds would yield higher weight percentages. Thus, the reference teaches the claimed percentage of unsaturation.

Kranig also teaches that the powder coatings of the invention are useful for heat-sensitive substrates, including wood (col. 6 lines 17-20). Additional substrates include metal, glass, and plastic. The coatings are applied to the substrates and heated to yield a film coating (col. 8 lines 21-29). Although the reference teaches optional acidic crosslinking agents (col. 5 lines 26-40), the

reference does not teach the use of crystalline polycarboxylic acid or anhydride components having the applicant's claimed acid number. Jurgetz teaches powder clear coating compositions comprising epoxy acrylic copolymers and a polycarboxylic acid crosslinking agent (abstract). Crystalline polycarboxylic acids and especially dodecanedioic acid are used as crosslinking agents in amounts of 10-40% by weight to provide improved stability to the powder coating composition (col. 7 lines 22-64). Additionally, the acid component provides improved flow and appearance (col. 7 lines 51-55). Dodecanedioic acid is noted by the applicant as having the claimed acid number. Thus, it is the examiner's position that it would have been prima facie obvious to use crystalline polycarboxylic acids, including dodecanedioic acid, in Kranig's powder coating compositions to improve stability, flow, and appearance of the coatings.

5. Claims 7 and 10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kranig et al. in view of Jurgetz et al as applied to claims 1-6 and 8-9 above, and further in view of Muthiah et al.

6. From a prior Office action:

Kranig and Jurgetz apply as above, where Kranig specifies wood substrates but does not specify medium density fiber board. Also, the references do not teach a method of applying UV radiation after heat to cure the coatings. Muthiah teaches powder coatings for heat sensitive substrates, including medium density fiber board wood composites (abstract). The coatings comprise an unsaturated polyester resin, a crosslinker, a photoinitiator, and a thermal initiator (col. 5 lines 46-67). Medium density fiber boards are known in the art as hard wood substitutes that provide durability at low cost. Muthiah teaches a number of equivalent wood composites useful in cabinetry, shelving, etc. (col. 16 lines 34-54). It is the examiner's position that it would have been prima facie obvious to apply the coatings of Kranig and Jurgetz to a medium density fiber board, since wood substrates are taught. Motivation for choosing the substrate would have been to provide a durable but affordable powder coated substrate useful in cabinetry, shelving, etc.

Muthiah also teaches the addition of photoinitiators in combination with thermal initiators and the use of UV radiation to cure the powder coatings at low temperatures (col. 11 line 54-col. 12 line 40). The coatings are first exposed to heat to melt the materials and form a continuous film. Once molten, the coatings are exposed to UV radiation to cure the coatings without excessive use of heat (col. 15 line 24-col. 16 line 32). It is the examiner's position that it would have been prima facie obvious to include a photoinitiator in the coatings of Kranig and Jurgetz and expose the molten coatings to UV radiation. This would provide cured coatings without the need for long heat cure cycles.

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7. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.
8. Dumain (US 6,093,774) discloses low gloss powder coating compositions comprising glycidyl acrylic resins and acidic crosslinking agents, where dodecanedioic acid is a preferred second crosslinking agent. The acidic crosslinking agents used in the invention serve to provide increased durability and low gloss.

#### ***Response to Arguments***

9. In response to the applicant's arguments that the polyacid crosslinking agents of Jurgetz increase the gloss of the coating, it is the examiner's position that there is no evidence of such. The examples of the reference do not indicate that coatings made with the acid crosslinking agent have higher gloss values than those without the crosslinking agent. The reference teaches that the crosslinking agent is not compatible with the epoxy polymer before melting, providing a more stable coating. When the coating is melted, the crosslinking agent is compatible and acts as a *diluent*, allowing for improved flow and appearance. The examiner takes this to mean that the coating takes on a *homogeneous appearance* due to increased compatibility, and the diluent serves to improve the flow of the coating to improve consistency in coating of the substrate. The examiner sees no indication that the gloss is affected by the acid crosslinker.

10. Regarding the applicant's arguments that one of ordinary skill in the art would not look to Jurgetz for improvements in Kranig's coatings due to the high gloss values of Jurgetz's coatings, it is noted that Jurgetz teaches powder coatings of similar

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composition to those of Kranig's invention. The secondary reference has been used to show the conventionality of using dicarboxylic acid crosslinking agents, including dodecanedioic acid, in powder coating compositions to improve the flow (diluent nature) and appearance (homogeneity) of the coatings. It is the examiner's position that the crosslinking agent would not increase the gloss of Kranig's coatings, since no indication is given of such. Because the composition of Kranig and Jurgetz comprise the materials used by the applicant, it is the examiner's position that the compositions would have the same gloss properties. One would not be discouraged from using the teachings of Jurgetz, since gloss does not affect the inventive concept of Kranig. It is the examiner's position that the combination of references would yield the claimed invention, although the references may not have the same motivations or concerns for forming low gloss coatings.

### ***Conclusion***

11. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of

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the advisory action.. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Melanie D. Bissett whose telephone number is (571) 272-1068. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 8-4:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, James Seidleck can be reached on (571) 272-1078. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Melanie D. Bissett  
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